FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,587.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO 97.]

Poetry made Practic.

(WITH APOLOGIES TO MR. STEDMAN.)

The leaves are gettin' sere,
The green is growin' gray;
It's been a tryin' day
At turnin' o' the year.

My spritely little fire,
It frisks it brisk as though
It sort o' seemed to know
A heart could kind a tire.

I'll hasp that swingin' blind,
And pull the curting down;
It's most too far to town
Agin a nippin' wind.

Old Rover and the houn',
Each flame at sich a rate
A-dancin' to his mate,—
They're nothin' to't in town.

I reck'n I better read
A bit o' poetry—
A tech of love, may be,
To keep from goin' to seed.

Hello, what's this chap at?
"The Doorstep," eh. That's right;
Not quite a doorstep night,
This ere, but what o' that?

Hold on—he's not there yet.
The snow all crispy—good!
Twixt "ripper" an' the "hood"
There's suthin' up, I'll bet.

Her 'hand outside her muff' —
She's fixin' plaguy quick;
Well, now, that is less slick—
A hold on't! That enough.

He knowed jest how things wuz
With country folks, I see;—
Dern simply poetry
Unless a feller does.

Well said—I do declare!
The 'cold folks,' 'ringlets,' 'moon,'—
Her stickin' to the tune,
And must be almost there.

A Sibbie on his "sister"?
If he should up and blinder—
No, by the jumpin' thunder!
He has—he's kissed her!—

That's poetry—Down there, houn'?—
It aint so very late;
I'm goin' to strike my g it;
Yes, sir I'm off to town.

An' Mr. Pote—Git Rover!—
If it would be amus'in',
I'd prove by me and Susin
Jes' who can live youth over"!

—*John Vance Cheney in the Century.*

Washington Gossip.

[New York World.]

Senator Cullom is greatly delighted with a most cordial invitation that he has received from one of the Texas dignitaries, who intends to be present at the Cotton Exposition in New Orleans. He has tendered to the Senator if he comes to New Orleans and desires to go further the hospitality of Texas." The Senator says he never before had such an overwhelming invitation laid before him. He supposes it means the freedom of the State, and that in Texan dialect must mean a great deal. Mr. Cullom is more than ever impressed with the importance of his position as a Senator when such offers come to him wholly unsolicited.

The most important man in the Senate in the eyes of the office-seekers is Senator A. P. Gorman, of Maryland. He is run after nearly as much as if he were already a Cabinet officer. He is a slight figured man of the blonde type. His angular, sharp face is smooth-shaven. He is very reserved, and in all his methods of business shows great quietness and decision. He was years ago a page in the Senate. He is the only page who has risen to the post of Senator. He, as was Gen. Garfield, is a great admirer of base ball. In earlier life he was the manager of a picked nine. He never misses a good opportunity to witness a game now, and has a special weakness for good ball players. Office seekers who desire his influence would do well to get themselves well up in the national game before making their application.

Ben Butler was in the Supreme Court yesterday listening to the decisions as they were read by the justices. He was clean shaven and looked very brisk and neat. Yet in one particular he showed how the result of the election had demoralized him notwithstanding the good solid make-up of his face. He had no button-hole bouquet in his coat lappel. As he has never appeared in public without one for the last ten years, its absence may be construed as a sign of unusual mental disturbance.

A Virginian now in Washington says that the number of office-seekers from his State who will visit Washington about 4th of March will nearly equal the Democratic voting population. He says that nearly every "worker" who has marched in a Cleveland procession has had his picture taken in his campaign uniform with some indorsement of his personal services upon the back such as "This man cut his voice shouting for Grover Cleveland," &c., &c.

Rates for living were never higher in Washington than they are now. The hotels have put their prices up ever since the season has opened. Office seekers coming here this winter should purchase return tickets and bring plenty of money with them. A Senator who has to live upon his salary went to one of the uptown hotels yesterday and asked for rates for himself, wife and daughter. He wanted a sitting-room and two bedrooms. The amiable hotel proprietor said he could accommodate him with the room and board desired upon the fifth floor for $140 a week. "But that is more than my salary." "I can't help that," said the landlord. We have no trouble in getting those figures." This same Senator tried for rooms in a fashionable flat and found that on the top floor he could get four small rooms for $250 a month. This did not include board. Room rents have also gone up. Seventy-five and one hundred dollars are common monthly prices charged for two ordinarily furnished rooms in uptown localities.

How They Were Elected.—New York has furnished four Presidents—Van Buren, Fillmore, Arthur and Cleveland—one in a direct way, two by succession, and the other by alliteration.—*Republican Organ.*

"The Serenade."

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.)

WADESBORO, N. C., Nov. 27, '84.

Mr. Editor:—"I will a tale unfold, whose lightest word," etc., of veritable history of early disappointments in the *affaires de cœur*, that young men and goslins, whose hearts are as soft as beef steaks and whose heads are also soft as mashed potatoes, may take warning and profit thereby. There dwelt in a classic city of North Carolina, whose Indian name was *Mack a Waskana*, a maiden fair and beautiful—a perfect vision of loveliness, with glossy ringlets that fell profusely on a neck of ivory.

"She walked in beauty—like the night
Of cloudless skies, and all of fair and bright
Met in her aspect and her eyes,"

and as she appeared in festive scenes—amidst "gentle sweeps of fabrics rare, through vaulted halls where clouds of lace abound"—she was a paragon.

"Oh! she was lovely—she was divine,
But her heart it was another's;
I am glad it never could be mine."

Well, our hero fell in love with this "maiden fair," and to elicit her sympathies and show his devotion, he got up a serenade for her especial benefit. There lived in the city a negro banjoist named Willis, who was the leader of a "string band," with various tooting instruments, as accompaniments, and when this band, composed as it was of about twenty performers, made a "pull altogether," as they say at sea, there was, you may be sure, music's voluptuous swell, with a concord of prodigious sounds before which Jericho would have tumbled in an instant. This band was employed by our hero at great expense to his exchequer.

A dark night was selected, dark as the sable hue of the minstrels—not a light was seen to glimmer through the windows of the palatial mansion of our hero's *del Tobosa*. The music opened fire, and you could hear it rattle on the shingles and roll in melodious waves down the weather boards. "Katie is my Darling," "I am Sitting on the Stile Mary," and "Meet me by Moonlight Alone," were successfully performed, and the band now varied into

"My heart and lute is all the store
That I can bring to thee."

when a casement was gently opened and our hero's heart was elated, and he said to the leader, "bear down, Willis; bear down. Now comes recognition—cakes, wine and bouquets—"when suddenly, oh, horrors, dunder and blitzen, a musket was discharged into the faces of the "devoted band." Retreat Willis; retreat, cried our hero, and in the excitement he jumped through the bass drum, like a flying acrobat at a circus and fell sprawling into a bed of roses.

Evergreens on the right of them,
Evergreens on the left of them,
Evergreens in front of them,
Musketry in rear of them,
Rattled and thundered,
Down the avenue
They rolled and tumbled.

CATO.

A Picture of Cleveland.

[Washington Star.]

Mr. W. Pierce Bell, who has returned to the city from a professional trip in New York State, while away paid a visit to Gov. Cleveland in Albany, having gone to Albany for that purpose with Senator Gorman, of Maryland, who introduced him. "The governor's room in that magnificent and very costly building," said Mr. Bell to a *Star* reporter, who inquired for particulars of his visit, "is much larger and handsomer than any room in the White House—outside of the East room, and we remarked upon the fact to his excellency. A comfortable crowd of visitors were in attendance; no one is kept waiting, every caller walks right in, and the democratic atmosphere was really invigorating, and in strong contrast to the air of anterooms and offices in some of our departments here. The governor was seated at his table, busy at work, and Secretary Lamont, to whom also I was introduced and who inquired after many here, was seated near. After I had taken a good look at the governor's profile, and failed to recognize him from his pictures, he turned, and seeing Senator Gorman, at once approached us. I was presented by the Senator as his friend from Washington. He spoke of his pleasure in meeting us, and said that he had visited Washington twice before, notwithstanding the newspaper accounts to the contrary, and turning around to a knot of newspaper gentlemen, he jokingly spoke of the papers having assigned him quarters prematurely. I was introduced afterwards to several of these comrades of yours by the Senator. Our chat was very pleasantly prolonged by the distinguished governor, and then he moved around very dignifiedly and with pleasant manners, exchanged salutations with his callers, clearing the room in a very quiet, quick way, and then returned to where we stood again."

"Well, as to my impressions of the man they are summarized in saying he is perfectly natural; as God created him, so evidently he has measured up gracefully towards his Being's end. No, he is not handsome, in the ordinary or womanly acceptation of the term, and I never saw a great man who was, and I have seen every President from Taylor to Athur and all the men prominent in politics within that period, as Senator Gorman and I were pages respectively in the Senate and House at the same time. Gov. Cleveland is wonderfully attractive—without knowing it himself—not magnetically, but naturally. His countenance shows force and his mouth firmness, and like a great ruler, he bears scars, lines and furrows, proving him a hard worker, a thoughtful man, who, like his fellows in humbler stations, had met and overcome troubles and sorrows. His life presents a study to our young men, for it is a grand one.

What Presidential message-makers need says the Philadelphia *Times*, is a man with a blue pencil to edit copy.

Opinions of the Message.

[Washington Corrrespondent N. Y. Times.]

Members of Congress appear to need a great deal of time in which to form their opinions about the message of the President and the report of Sec'y McCulloch. Very few of them are prepared to speak positively about either. The report of Mr. McCulloch has unquestionably made a greater impression than the President's message, and no one misunderstands at least its drift, even if they are unfamiliar with its details. Both papers are more acceptable to the Democrats, as a body, than to the Republicans. The large part of the Republican members of both houses certainly regarded the appointment of Mr. McCulloch, made during a campaign in which the protective tariff was being "worked for all it was worth," as a severe fling at the orators who were predicting national ruin as a result of revenue reform, and the champions of a high protective tariff now insist that the President, instead of speaking out on the question, had permitted a rather wicked Cabinet partner to elaborate heretical notions, to which the Executive simply nods assent.

Such men as Mr. O. B. Potter, who is certainly a representative business man, approve both the President's and Mr. McCulloch's documents. Mr. Potter says: "The President has given us an able message. Mr. McCulloch's report is admirable. He is a good enough Democrat for me." Representative Millard approves the message, but says he would have been better pleased if, instead of recommending that the tax be taken off of tobacco, the President had suggested that it be taken from sugar. Representative Ray finds the message very satisfactory. Representative Waldo Hutchins makes the discovery that Mr. Arthur's recommendations concerning the revenue will spoil his chances of becoming United States Senator in place of Mr. Lapham, and concludes that Minister Morton will be the successful candidate. Mr. Herbert, of Georgia, says he is inclined to approve the message from his hearing of it, but wants to withhold judgment until after a careful examination of all its recommendations.

Protectionist Senators are not delighted with the mild tone adopted by the President in his message, when he referred to tariff topics. Few of them have yet read the message with care, and until they have done so, they do not like to express any opinion of its merits or demerits. One of them, an ardent Republican, remarked, however, that if Mr. Arthur had been a President elect or a defeated candidate, he would have been a protective tariff man, and would have had something definite to say on the subject. The President would not, the Senator added, have called into the Cabinet for three months a man of Secretary McCulloch's tariff ideas and then simply indorse in his message whatever views the Secretary saw fit to express.

The Stewart Palace.

Speaking of Fifth Avenue, the loneliest place in this city is the Stewart palace. There is the usual display of fashion on the pave of the Fifth avenue, but it does not penetrate the darkened windows and massive walls of the grand house. The latter stands back from the street fully thirty feet, for Stewart's taste required a dignified retirement. Viewed in front the immense structure appears like the abode of silence. The curtains are down and the broad porch which graces Thirty-fourth street is seldom entered till evening, and, in fact, the vast establishment resembles a mausoleum. What is to become of it? This is a very interesting question. It is now occupied by an old widow with her housekeeper and the servants. The former, since her return from Saratoga, seldom leaves the building, but the latter can easily step out by the rear gate, for they never use the grand entrance. Judge Hilton or Mr. Libby frequently makes each a short call. Dr. Marcy is occasionally in, but these exceptions hardly break the long monotony. How strange seems this house of silence in the very centre of fashionable activity! In the future disposition of this property Judge Hilton will probably inherit the picture gallery, which contains some of the finest modern masterpieces, and then the rest of the immense estate will probably go to Mr. Stewart's nieces, the Clinches and other relatives. The palace will be emptied by the auctioneer, and the splendid building will probably become a club house.—*N. Y. Letter in Cinninnati Enquirer.*

Freedom.

BY LORD ALFRED TENNYSON.

[From the Independent.]

O thou so fair in Summers gone,
While yet thy fresh and virgin soul
Inform'd the column'd Parthenon,
The glittering Capitol;

So fair in southern sunshine bathed,
But scarce of such majestic mien
As here with forehead vapor-swathed
In meadows ever green;

For thou—when Athens reign'd and Rome,
Thy glorious eyes were dimm'd with pain
To mark in many a freeman's home
The slave, the scourge, the chain;

O follower of the Vision, still
In motion to the distant gleam,
Howe'er blind force and brainless will
May jar thy golden dream,

Who, like great Nature, wouldst not mar
By changes all too fierce and fast
This order of our human Star,
This heritage of the past;

O scorner of the party cry
That wanders from the public good,
Thou—when the nations rear on high
Their idol smeared with mud,

And when they roll their idol down—
Of sumer Worship surely proud;
Thou loather of the lawless crown
As of the lawless crowd;

How long thine ever-growing mind
Hath still'd the blast and strewn the wave,
Though some of late would raise a wind
To sing thee to thy grave.

Men loud against all forms of power—
Unfurnished brows, tempestuous tongues,
Expecting things in an hour—
Brass mouths and iron lungs!

Sold into Slavery.

The recent excoriation of Hon. G. F. Hoar by Zeb Vance, of North Carolina, in the United States Senate, recalls many very remarkable characteristics of the Puritanic philosophy. That the good Bay State first introduced slavery into this country, found it unprofitable, sold their slaves South, and then sang the doxology through to long metre, thanking God they were not as other men, is not the most interesting instance of the Yankee spirit which first taught that it is "a good thing to be shifty in a new country."

There is this day living at Winona, Miss., a thriving little city on the Illinois Central Railroad, one Peyton Hemingway, well known to the writer hereof from boyhood. Peyton is a ginger-bread fellow, very active for his age, and was for many years before the war the chief fiddler at the big balls given in all the country around about among the hills and valleys of Carroll, Sunflower and adjoining counties. In 1861 he went as body servant to the theatre of war in Virginia with his young master, Hon. W. L. Herrington, of the Eleventh Mississippi Regiment, at present Mississippi's State Treasurer. He remained faithful to the end, and after the surrender of Lee and Johnston and the general scatterment of all the Southern troops, white, black and blue, (the blue predominating) Peyton was picked up by the advance guard of Grant's and Sherman's deliverers. Two or three of these sons of freedom soon spirited Peyton off to the coast where for $500 paid by the agent of a Cuban planter he was shipped off in chains to the Queen of the Antilles all the same as if such a thing as "shouting the battle cry of freedom" had never been sung in the camp where were assembled the hosts of the Lord's children.

Arrived in Cuba, once more a slave, Peyton toiled in the "cotton an' de cane" from May, 1865 to 1880—a period of fifteen years, which to this colored Enoch Arden, who had left wife and children behind in Carroll county, Mississippi, seemed as many centuries. His various attempts to escape subjected him to hard discipline at the hands of his new master. Finally, in the year 1880, he found a friend in need who secreted him in the hold of a vessel bound for New York. He was a long time working his way South. One morning, however, the crowd gathered about the depot at Winona saw a gentleman bound in yellow step from the train; a large, fat "aunty" gathered him in her arms and in the joyous wrestling both hugger and huggee felt the red dirt on the lofty embankment slide from under their feet, whereupon the long separated pair rolled in each other's dusky arms down the steep decline, their children on top of them uttering what the darkeys call "loud lamentations ob joy."

During the husband's fifteen years' absence, his wife, like every one else, thinking him dead, had married again and become a widow—so that the wedding bells were in no respect "jangled, out of tone and harsh" when the long lost put in his appearance.

Peyton saw sights and heard sounds and witnessed the Wallapus in most romantic and remarkable attitudes during his enforced exile. He says that, immediately after the war, many a confiding colored man and woman were cajoled off by the blue coated bummers, and sold into Cuban slavery. He reports that a number of gay Lotharios who had marched with Sherman to the sea and gyrated around with Grant, wooed, won and wedded each a wife of African descent, took her lovingly on a bridal tour to Havana, delivered her over to the slave owner for many pieces of silver, and left her there in bondage to weep the absence of her recreant lord in tears that the hot savannahs of the far-off isle drank down in plenteous draught.

Such is the simple story as known to thousands in North and Central Mississippi. We would that Senator Vance could have had these meagre threads to weave into warp and woof in which he emeshed the Hon. George Frisbie Hoar. The reader has the story; if any doubt of its realism may linger in his mind a letter of inquiry addressed to any one at Winona, will receive prompt attention and corroboration. If Peyton Hemingway has mastered the three R's—, he would himself take pleasure in responding to the anxions who may doubt the story. We commend it to Field Marshal Murat Halstead and his wicked partner, Deacon Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, that they may "riot" in the record to their utmost edification and delight.—*Nashville World.*

The Inauguration.

The indications, says the *Washington Star*, are that there will be a larger crowd in this city on inauguration day than there has ever been before. The city will be increased to almost double its summer population, and its lodging capacity will be tested to the utmost. The hotels have already received enough applications for quarters to fill them two or three times over. Mr. Burch, of the Ebbitt house, says they have this early received more applications for apartments than they ever did during any inaugural time in the history of the city—an immense number. At the Arlington, Riggs and Wormley's countless applications have been received. Mr. Staples, of Willard's says, he has received 3,500 letters of inquiry. At the National they say they have received four thousand, and at the Metropolitan they have received too many to keep an account of.

With a view of depreciating the value of the coming visit of Wales's boy, Albert Victor, a London correspondent writes that he is hopelessly underwitted and the dullest of all the Queen's descendants, but this only makes him all the nearer, if not dearer, to our Anglomaniac dudes.

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HORACE FAIRBROTHER."

Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

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"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,

MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."

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EMMITT & SON,

IRON FOUNDERS,

ON the line of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., only 15 minutes ride to Emmitt's Cut, at Rockfish, have rebuilt their works, recently destroyed by fire. These are now in full blast, and they solicit a liberal share of the public patronage. Any work in the Iron line can be done by them as well as any where in the United States, and at lower prices than anywhere else in North Carolina, as our machinery is run by water.

It is strictly a Home Enterprise, among the People and for the People. They guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

Walter Watson, of Fayetteville, will receive orders for them and T. S. Lutterloh will receive and pay the highest cash price for scrap iron, and other metals, for them, or they will buy same at Foundry. EMMITT & SON.

June 12, 1884. 72-com12m

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co., Agents, Fayetteville, N. C

Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

FOR RENT.

THOSE TWO STORES ON GILLESPIE ST. lately occupied by Mr. J. L. Allen. The entire building has recently been thoroughly overhauled and fitted up, and a desirable opportunity is offered to those wishing to rent. Will rent the stores either separately or together. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to

DANIEL McNATT or R. M. NIMOCKS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 18, 1884. 85tf

Sunnyside Nursery.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS and other Bulbs for Fall planting. Please send in your orders as soon as possible, to be delivered in October.

Tuberoses are blooming. We can furnish bouquets, baskets of cut flowers, &c. Send orders to

JAMES M. LAMB, Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept 4, 1884. 67-1y

Dwellings to Rent.

TWO RESIDENCES on Arch Street, near Dr. Huske's. Each one has four rooms, two pantries and a kitchen.

These dwellings have been all newly fitted up and painted in the most complete manner within the last month, and are now equal to any new buildings of the same capacity. Apply to

G. ROSENTHAL.

Nov 6, 1884 93tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....DECEMBER 11, 1884.

FEAR THE GREEKS.

We had occasion, last week, to call attention to the imperfect and probably harmful results of the policy which the President recommends for meeting the evident popular demand for tariff reform, by means of the extension of the area of free trade through commercial treaties. It is at best but patching a worn-out garment, when a new one may be had without cost. But the probability is that a "job" is concealed somewhere in the most of those that have been concluded under recent Republican diplomacy and that are now proposed. Our friend, Mr. J. S. Moore, who writes excellent free trade articles for the New York *Times*, went to Washington on Friday and took occasion to gather as much information as he could concerning the proposed Spanish West Indian treaty. Mr. Moore is a free trader pure and simple, not having the iniquities of the internal revenue system before his eyes, as we of North Carolina, to qualify his other wise true doctrine. But his information and reasoning on the subjects that he writes about are correct and sound, and what he has to say now only makes plainer, what all candid men must admit, that the people can never be freed from the burdens of unequal taxation so long as the simple laws of supply and demand are ignored by those who lay the taxes. The present laws are complicated enough, and offer a wide field for the thrifty ingenuity of the great corporations. How the confusion (of the people) may be worse confounded by the commercial treaty scheme, will appear from the following quotation from Mr Moore's latest article:

Commercial treaties are supposed to reduce taxes and lead to free trade. Unfortunately we have seen, as in the treaty with the Sandwich Islands, quite the contrary. While that one-sided treaty has undoubtedly enriched some private interests to a large extent, it has not much benefited the people on the Pacific coast. And, although San Francisco imports some 120,000,000 pounds of raw sugar free of duty from the Hawaiian Islands, yet sugar is dearer in California than in Chicago, where a duty of 2 cents a pound in average has to be paid. In short, a reciprocity treaty may be made for the benefit of monopoly and be detrimental to freeing commerce from its shackles. Nobody in Washington seems, except the President and Cabinet, to have seen the real text of the proposed Spanish West Indian treaty. But all agree that the basis is free raw sugar from Cuba and Porto Rico as the main feature, and a reduction of duties in Cuba on our exports. Now, it is almost inconceivable how we can afford to allow some 1,300,000,000 pounds of raw sugar to come in free of duty, and charge 2 cents a pound duty on 1,3 0,000,000 pounds of sugar that come to us from all the rest of the world. What effect would such a policy have? There can be no doubt the raw sugar from Cuba that has not paid a duty of 2 cents a pound in New York would bring as much money as a similar sugar testing the same strength by the polariscope, and coming from the French West Indian Islands that paid the duty of 2 cents a pound. Who will benefit by this 2 cents a pound remission of duty on the Cuban sugar? Clearly not the American consumer, because he has to pay duty on the 1,300,000,000 pounds of sugar coming from other countries, which decidedly equalizes the price of the whole consumption. Again, if it should be argued that the other sugar-producing countries outside of Cuba would have to lower their prices 2 cents a pound in order to meet the Cuban opposition, the answer is clear and forcible—that the average price of raw sugar is about 4 cents a pound, and it goes without saying that it would be impossible for planters to produce sugar at 2 cents a pound. Well, then, clearly a tax of at least $20,000,000 to $24,000 000 annually pressed out of the people of this country must go to benefit Cuba.

At present I look upon this proposed treaty as a gigantic scheme. And I may be pardoned for surmising that some of the Paris Bourse Ethiopians are peeping out of the fence. There is a trifle of a debt that Cuba owes—I believe it is $75,000,000. Of course she owes a great deal more. But these $75,000,000 bonds are held by the Colonial Bank of Barcelona. The parties interested in these "bonds" are said to be from the very highest downward. But I suppose a great many of these bonds are held in Paris. The Spanish Cuban-American reciprocity treaty would make these bonds rather valuable, as indeed would the local debt of Cuba become valuable also. As usual in financial affairs schemes are discounted, and agitation may be of great value even if reality afterward dispels the golden illusion. The Secretary of the Treasury, who certainly must know something of the text of this proposed treaty, seems rather to put a wet blanket on all reciprocity treaties. He says: "The advantage to be derived from such treaties would be restricted and partial," which is exactly the very gist of that policy—"restricted" and "partial" to Cuba, but rather detrimental to the 60,000,0..0 taxpayers at home.

When a Greek—that is to say, a Republican—offers a gift in the way of a concession in the direction of free trade, it is well enough to examine the article.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—After an amendment by Mr. Conger, including within the scope of investigation the lease of lands in the Indian reserve, the resolution offered by Mr. Vest, last week, was passed, directing an investigation by the committee on Indian Affairs into all leases of lands in Indian Territory for grazing or other purposes by Indian tribes; the number of acres embraced in said leases, their terms and the persons or corporations becoming lessees; also, directing the committee to investigate all circumstances under which the leases were made, the means used in obtaining the leases referred to, and whether such leases were authorized by law.

The select committees of the Senate in existence on July 7th, 1884, were continued, and the presiding officer of the Senate was given power to fill existing vacancies, or such as may occur this week.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, gave new evidence of the adroit endeavors making by the protectionists to flank the effect of hard times on the tariff question, by the introduction of the following:

"Whereas, the shipping trade in American vessels is and has for years been depressed, and the export trade in American produce is languishing for want of markets that might be reached if the shipping trade was in the hands of citizens of the United States, therefore

"*Resolved*, That the committee on Finance be and is hereby directed to inquire whether it would be expedient to expend the surplus revenue of the United States or any portion thereof for the purpose of reviving the shipping and export trade by allowing a rebate from tariff duties on foreign goods imported in ships built and owned in the United States, and by also allowing a premium on American-grown products and articles of American manufacture exported in American vessels, and report by bill or otherwise."

On Monday Mr. Mitchell, chairman of the committee on pensions, read a letter from General Grant, relating to the bill recently introduced by Mr. Mitchell in accordance with the President's recommendation, to give him a pension. General Grant expressed the hope that the bill would be withdrawn, as under no circumstances could he accept a pension, even if the bill passed both Houses and received the approval of the President. The bill was withdrawn.

Mr. Blair introduced a bill providing for an appropriation of $500,000 to promote the Colored People's World's Epoition, to be held at Chicago in September, 1885.

Considerable debate arose on the bill for the relief of Richard Hawley & Sons, of Detroit, Mich., to refund $473 20 for duties alleged to have been illegally exacted from them by the Treasury Department on malt imported from Canada in 1870. Messr. Palmer and Conger, and Cameron of Wisconsin, advocated the bill; Messrs. Allison, Aldrich, Cockerell, Hoar, Sherman and Morrison opposed it. The principal points made by the opponents of the measure were, first, that the requirements of the law were not complied with regarding a written and timely protest at the time of paying the duties; and, secondly, that the passage of this bill would lead to an assault upon the Treasury by a multitude of similar cases dating back to indefinite periods. The bill was defeated by a vote of 19 yeas to 29 nays. Mr. Conger gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

The bill to admit Dakota into the Union was debated on Tuesday.

HOUSE.—The bill making temporary provision for the naval service was passed without amendment or discussion, Mr. Randall making a brief statement showing that the total appropriation for the support of the Navy for the current fiscal year was $15,-636,167, a reduction of $258,268 from the appropriation for the previous year.

The Inter-State commerce bill, and Mr. Reagan's substitute, were debated on Wednesday, Thursday and Monday without result.

On Monday, under the call of the States the following among other bills were introduced:

By Mr. Morrison, in relation to surplus revenue. The text is as follows: Be it enacted, etc., that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to apply the surplus revenues at any time in the Treasury in excess of $100,000,-000 not otherwise appropriated, to the redemption of United States bonds, and when any of said bonds are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government. It shall not be lawful to apply any portion of said surplus to the purchase of bonds at a premium.

By Mr. Townsend, of Ills., proposing a constitutional amendment, providing that treaties shall be made by and with the consent of the House of Representatives as well as the Senate.

By Mr. Buckner, of Me., to suspend the coinage of standard silver dollars.

By Mr. Cox, of N. Y., a preamble and joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for the completion of the pedestal of the Bartholdi statue in New York harbor.

By Mr. Warner, of O., to prevent contraction of the currency. It provides that when the volume of National Bank currency falls below $303,378,984 by the surrender and cancellation of National Bank notes, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to issue United States notes in the denominations, as near as may be, of the bank notes surrendered and cancelled, redeemable in coin, in the same manner as the United States notes are now redeemed, in a sufficient amount to maintain the volume of paper currency, including National Bank notes, greenbacks and notes authorized by this act, to the total of $650,000,000.

THE STATE GUARD.—Elsewhere is an account of the proceedings of the Convention of the 21 Regiment. At the convention of the Third Regiment, held at Winston Thursday, the following field officers were elected: Jas. D. Glenn, colonel; J. H. Barnard, lieutenant-colonel; Samuel H. Smith, major.

The convention of the 4th Regiment met at Charlotte on the same day and elected the following field officers: J. T. Anthony, of Charlotte, colonel; John C. Tipton, of Lincolnton, lieutenant-colonel; W. W. Boyce, of Pineville, major. Johnston Jones was endorsed for adjutant general.

The following officers were chosen by the convention of the First Regiment, which met at Tarboro: Colonel, John W. Catten, of Tarboro, (re-elected); Lieutenant-Colonel, Isaac A. Sugg, of Greenville; Major, Walter P. Williamson, of Tarboro.

The new code governing the State Guard has been published, after considerable delay, and will at once be issued. It was prepared by a board of officers, which met at Asheville last summer. The board was composed of the Adjutant General, Inspector General, Col. John W. Cotten, Capt. A. J. Ellington, Lieut. Robertson and private John L. Cantwell, of Wilmington.

THE OVERCROWDED COURTS.—The OBSERVER, in common with many of its contemporaries, has frequently urged the necessity of increasing the number of Supreme Court judges, and of either increasing the number of Superior Court judges or of relieving them of a portion of their duties by the establishment of other courts. The subject is one to which the coming Legislature must address itself. Meanwhile, our correspondent X, whose communication is published elsewhere, suggests the establishment of an Inferior Court for this county, which is within the discretion of the board of magistrates. The matter should engage their earnest attention.

THE CURRENCY.—Pending the question of the fate of the national banks, as affected by the redemption of the bonds on which their issue is based, the bill of Mr. Warner, Democrat, of Ohio, reported elsewhere in the proceedings of Congress, seems to be a very timely and proper one. The country certainly cannot afford a contraction of the paper currency, whatever may be the increase claimed in coin.

OBITUARY.

Rev. James M. Sprunt, D. D., an eminent Presbyterian minister, died at his home in Kenansville, Duplin county, on Saturday, aged 66 years.

Dr. Sprunt was a Scotchman, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh. He came to this country in 1845 and settled at Kenansville, where he married and reared a family. During the war, he was chaplain of the 20th Regiment N. C. T. He was a botanist, a classical and belles lettres scholar, and a linguist. Besides his duties as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Kenansville, he was for many years successfully engaged in teaching. He was a devout Christian, beloved by all who knew him.

Appointments of the Methodist Conference.

At the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held in Wilmington last week, the following appointments were announced on Wednesday:

Raleigh District—N D H Wilson, P. E.
Raleigh, Edenton Street, W. C. Norman.
Raleigh, Person Street, W L Cunninggim.
Brooklyn and Macedonia mission, To be supplied by J T Batt.
Cary circuit, J B Bobbitt.
Rolesville circuit, J D Buie.
Smithfield circuit, Daniel May.
Clayton circuit, A E Wiley.
Tar River circuit, J F Gibbs.
Youngsville circuit, B C Allred.
Louisburg station, W S Rone.
Oxford circuit, T A Boone.
Buckhorn circuit, J E Thompson, I W Avent.
Newton Grove mission, D A Watkins.
Earpsboro mission, J E Woosley.
Raleigh *Christian Advocate*, W S Black and F L Reid.

Durham District—W S Black, P. E.
Durham station, B C Phillips.
Hillsboro circuit, J E Gay.
Durham circuit, J T Lyon.
Chapel Hill, R B John.
Person circuit, J R Griffith.
Leasburg circuit, L I. Nash.
Oak Hill mission, To be supplied.
Alamance circuit, L L Johnson.
Haw River circuit, L H Gibbons.
Pittsboro circuit, R A Willis.
Granville circuit, J B Martin, T C Moses, sup.
University of North Carolina, A W Mangum, Professor.

Greensboro Dist—J A Cunninggim, P E.
Greensboro station, L W Crawford.
Guilford circuit, T H Pegram.
East Guilford circuit, J A Bowles.
Pleasant Garden circuit, J Tillett, C W King.
Yanceyville circuit, R G Barrett.
Winston station, J T Bagwell.
Forsyth circuit, S H Helsobeck.
Stokes circuit, J R Scroggs.
Snow Creek mission, S D Peeler.
Madison circuit, R P Troy.
Ruffin circuit, N E Coltrane.
Reidsville station, D R Bruton.
Kernersville circuit, J C Thomas M J Hunt.

Salisbury District—W H Bobbitt, P. E.
Salisbury station, James Wheeler.
Salisbury circuit, T A Stone.
Mocksville circuit, G F Round.
Rowan circuit, H M Blair.
Tarrington circuit, W C Willson.
Concord station, W S Creasy, T W Smith, sup.
Concord circuit, Z Rush.
Mount Pleasant circuit, G A Oglesby.
Albemarle circuit, T J Gattis.
Stanly circuit, W L Grissom.
Big Lick mission, J E Underwood.
Mount Zion, J W North.

Statesville District—L L Hendren, P. E.
Statesville station, J H Cordon.
Statesville circuit, W. M Bagley.
Mooresville circuit, P F W Stamey.
Iredell circuit, J C Rowe.
Rock Spring circuit, M V Sherrill.
Newton circuit, G W Ivey.
Alexander circuit, J T Abernethy.
Caldwell circuit, J O Guthrie.
Lenoir circuit, J W Jenkins.
Wilkes circuit, B A York, E J Endaily.
Roaring River mission, J F Craven.
Elkin and Jonesville, J M Ashby.
Mount Airy station, M H Moore.
Mount Airy circuit, C P Snow.
Dobson circuit, E D Cameron.
Yadkinville circuit, J W Puett.
T L Triplett, Principal of Oak Institute, Mooresville.

Shelby District—M L Wood, P. E.
Shelby station, B R Hall.
Shelby circuit, M D Giler.
King's Mountain circuit, H F Wiley.
Double Shoals circuit, I A White.
Cherry Mountain circuit, J A Lee.
Rutherfordton circuit, T J Daily.
Columbus mission, T H Edwards.
Morganton circuit, J F England.
Burke circuit, C A Gault.
Hickory and Happy Home circuit, G W Callahan.
South Fork circuit, R M Hoyle.
Dallas circuit, J B Carpenter.
Gaston circuit, J C Hartsell.
Lincolnton circuit, J B Bailey.
McDowell circuit, C G Little.
Island Mountain station, J W Wheeler.

Charlotte District—T W Guthrie, P E.
Charlotte, Tryon Street, W M Robey.
Charlotte, Calvary Mission, J B Hurley.
Charlotte circuit, W F Coffin.
Matthew's circuit, S M Davis.
Clear Creek circuit, T S Ellington.
Pineville circuit; J Ed Thompson.
Pleasant Grove circuit, M H Hoyle.
Monroe station, F D Swindell.
Monroe circuit, F B McCall.
Wadesboro station, W C Gannon.
Wadesboro circuit, R S Webb.
Ansonville circuit, L E Stacey.
Lilesville circuit, G W Hardison.

Fayetteville Dist.—S D Adams, P. E.
Fayetteville Station, F H Wood.
Campbellton mission, J J Grigg.
Cumberland circuit, F L Townsend.
Lumberton circuit, J F Finlayson.
Robeson circuit, C M Pepper.
Laurinburg circuit, B B Culbreth.
St. John's Station, A P Tyer
Rockingham station, J H Page
Ashpole mission, J A Hornaday
Rockingham circuit, W S Hales
Cape Fear circuit, W S Chaffin
Lillington circuit, J H Hall
Carthage circuit, W B Doub
Jonesboro circuit, J H Arnold
Manly mission, M A Smith

Wilmington Dist.—P J Carraway, P E
Wilmington, Front St, E A Yates
Wilmington, Fifth St, D H Tuttle
Topsail circuit, J C Crisp, C P Jerome
Duplin circuit, A G Gaunt
Magnolia circuit, M M McFarland
Clinton circuit, J T Kendall
Cokesbury circuit, A M Lowe
Bladen circuit, T B Ruks
Elizabeth circuit, J M Lumley
Whiteville circuit, C W Smith
Carver's Creek circuit, S R Belk
Waccamaw mission, To be supplied by J H Tart
Smithville station, C M Gentry
Brunswick circuit, Z T Harrison
Onslow circuit, D A Futtrell

New Berne Dist.—J E Mann, P E
New Berne station, L S Burkhead
Goldsboro station, J T Harris
Wayne circuit, R C Beaman
Goldsboro circuit, J F Washburne
Mount Olive circuit, P L Groome
Kinston Station, J W Jones
Snow Hill circuit, P L Herman
LaGrange circuit, A McCullen
Lenoir mission, N A Hooker
Craven circuit, W J Crawson
Jones circuit, A D Betts
Morehead station, C W Byrd
Beaufort station, N M Jurney
Carteret circuit, J R Betts
Nense mission, To be supplied by F S Becton
Pamlico circuit, O Ryder
Straits and Core Sound mission, To be supplied by E D Hoover

Warrenton Dist.—J S Nelson, P E
Warrenton circuit, R O Burton
Warren circuit, L J Holden
Ridgeway circuit, J N Cole
Roanoke circuit, J N Andrews
Weldon and Halifax station, W B North
Halifax circuit, J E Bristow
Scotland Neck mission, W W Rose
Wilson Station, J R Brooks
Wilson mission, B B Holden
Nashville circuit, J Mahoney
Edgecombe circuit, James Wilson
Central Institute for Young Ladies, J M Rhodes

Washington Dist.—W H Moore, P E
Tarboro and Bethel, A R Raven
South Edgecombe circuit, J Sandford
Williamston circuit, J L Keen
Greenville station, C M Anderson
Pitt mission, J G Nelson
Swift Creek mission, To be supplied by R B Gilliam
Aurora circuit, E L Pell
Washington Station, T P Ricaud; W H Call, sup.
Bath circuit, To be supplied by N H Guyton
Plymouth station, W R Ware
Columbia circuit, C C Brothers
Mattamuskeet circuit, J D Carpenter
Fairfield circuit, F A Bishop
Hatteras mission, To be supplied by J Y Pegram
Portsmouth and Ocracoke mission, L O Wyche

Trinity College Dist—V A Sharpe, P E
Trinity College station, J F Heitman, I F Kurans
Randolph circuit, R T N Stephenson, C O Durant
Thomasville and High Point, S V Hoyle
Davidson circuit, D L Earnhardt
Lexington station, T S Campbell
Abbott's Creek mission, J W Lewis
Randelman station, R F Bumpass
Franklinsville circuit, W F Cutchin
Deep River circuit, P Greening
Uwharrie circuit, C H Phillips
West Uwharrie circuit, R L Warlick
Montgomery circuit, To be supplied
Pekin circuit, F M Shamberger
Mount Gilead circuit, M W Boyles
Trinity College, J F Heitman, Professor.

Transferred—J J Carden to the Baltimore Conference; S J McLeod to the South Carolina Conference; W P McCarkle to the West Texas Conference, and appointed to El Paso.

The Mason Cotton Picker.

In a report to Commissioner General Morehead of the New Orleans Exposition, Col. Butler, the Commissioner of Agriculture of South Carolina, and Mr. Leland of Vicksburg, give the following account of the Mason Cotton Picker:

We were struck with the fact that every improvement made in the course of his experiments tended to simplify the machine, and its chief recommendation when now ready for work is its extreme simplicity combined with strength and durability. The problem before him at the inception of his enterprise, and most pertinaciously adhered to through all his experiments, was to invent some substitute for the human fingers in picking the lint from the open bolls without damage to the stalk of the plant, its leaves, blooms and immature bolls. This he has at last fully accomplished by means of rotating points or teeth—minute, but strong and durable—which will inevitably seize upon the fibres of the lint brought in contact with them, but so adjusted to the rotating surface as to pass harmlessly over every other form of matter. Fibres, and fibres alone, can reach these teeth, and, once seized, the bolls to which they belong must follow.

This we saw practically illustrated before our own eyes. The present cumbrous box-shaped locomotive—jointed, screwed and bolted for any conflict with mules and negroes—in which the simple machinery was mounted and put in action by power derived from the rotation of the wheels of the locomotive, was hauled by a single mule over a long cotton row. Frost had more than once fallen on the upright stalks, the bolls were all open, with the cotton hanging to them loosely and limp. The limbs of the stalks and leaves were exceedingly brittle and crisp, yet as the machine advanced we only missed the lint—stalks, leaves and limbs remaining intact. Of course the lint, in being drawn from the bolls, came in contact with and shered to parts of leaves almost pulverized. The shafts of the locomotive were attached to one side, so that the mule moved between the rows, while the centre of the machine passed over the apex of the row.

Of course the return trip threw the mule between the first and second rows, and the machinery passed over the same row twice. After the return trip we noticed no change in the stalks, &c., but the lint was nearly all gone, safely stored in pendent bags. The result was wonderful—almost incredible to any but an eye-witness.

It could have scarcely been subjected to trial under more unfavorable circumstances—those above mentioned and others that might be enumerated—and yet at each passage over the row about fifty per cent. of the cotton there standing was bagged. Its almost intelligent selection of the open cotton, to the exclusion of almost everything else, was the most remarkable as well as gratifying feature. Those who have seen it work in a field with luxuriant weed, and on the first opening of the cotton, testify to this wonderful result. The seeded lint alone was gathered, while the blooms, leaves and immature bolls were uninjured.

An intelligent planter from Mississippi who witnessed its performance at this stage of the cotton plant offered the highest prospective price for the machine for his own use in the present cotton crop. After close examination of the results, he gave it as his opinion that, with the machine then working and three good hands to follow and glean after it, he could do the work of forty hands a day.

The Need of an Inferior Court.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—The necessity for immediate relief, by the establishment of an Inferior Court in this county, is apparent to all who wish to see for themselves. The enormous State docket always stands in the way, rendering hopeless the settlement of any civil business, as it now stands, for all time to come. The faint promise, now held out to civil suitors, that their cases may be tried, proves, as it has proved in the past, but a delusion and a snare.

At the term of the Superior Court just closed there were one hundred and seventy-eight (178) cases on the criminal docket! Of these three were capital, one for gin-burning, and about thirty (30) jail cases! On the civil trial docket there stand one hundred and thirty-nine (139) cases, wherein issues are joined, and the parties are anxious for trial. On the summons docket there are ninety-two (92) cases, some of which are now ready to be transferred to the trial docket. *Not one* civil cause was tried, and very few of the motions incident thereto could be disposed of. The business of the court was rapidly dispatched; Judge Shepherd worked, as did the bar, day and night; but the heavy business was there to be disposed of first, as the law directs it to be done, and still there is enough work that went over from this term to occupy every hour and minute of the week that we have for the January term—I mean criminal business—so that we cannot look for any relief for the suitors on the civil docket at that term—and it will be so at the ensuing May term, and so on.

While I would prefer a criminal circuit, if we could get one, yet as that relief is remote, let us have an Inferior Court to be established by the board of magistrates. It is a cheap court, and can be tried as an experiment, and if not satisfactory can be abolished at will. It can try most of the cases on the criminal calendar, and give us frequent jail deliveries, thereby materially lessening the cost of maintaining prisoners—a considerable item—and ridding our Superior Court of the criminal docket, divorcing the civil from the criminal business, and our regular terms will in a short time clear up and keep ahead, as it were, of the accumulating business on the civil docket.

This is a serious matter, Mr. Editor, and I call your attention to it as a public journalist, and ask you to submit its consideration to the board of magistrates, that they may take immediate action.

X.

The Uniform of the State Guard.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 11, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue before the last I read with great pleasure the communication headed "Military Matters," relative to the new uniform adopted by the State. Like many others here, and doubtless in other parts of the State, I was surprised that the Raleigh papers, particularly the *News and Observer*, took no notice of it—as it was a matter of interest to the whole State Guard. I say, particularly the *News and Observer*, as that paper has a wide-awake military man as its "Local."

STATE GUARD.

Completion of the Washington Monument

A Washington dispatch of the 6th gives the following account of the completion of the Washington monument, the tallest structure in the world:

The long expected completion of the Washington monument obelisk was accomplished this afternoon by setting in place the marble capstone and its pyramidal apex of aluminium. The ceremonies were few and simple, an elaborate celebration of the event being reserved for Washington's birthday. Shortly after 2 o'clock Col. Thomas L. Casey, Government engineer in charge, and his assistants, Capt. Davis, U. S. N., and Bernard R Green, civil engineer, together with master mechanic McLaughlin and several workmen, standing on the narrow platform built around the sloping marble roof near the summit, proceeded to set the capstone (weighing 3,300 pounds) which was suspended from a quadruped of heavy joists supported by the platform and towering forty feet above them. As soon as the cap stone was set, the American flag was unfurled overhead and a salute of 21 guns was promptly fired by Major Hanneman's militia battery in the White House grounds. Far below the sounds of cheers also came up faintly from the crowd of spectators, gathered around the base of the monument, while numbers of invited guests on the 500 foot platform and in the interior of the monument at that level, spontaneously struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and other patriotic songs.

A steady down pour of rain had given place a little while previously to a brisk gale of wind—at this elevation blowing about fifty-five miles an hour—and very few of the invited guests cared to avail themselves of the privilege of climbing the nearly perpendicular ladder from the 200-foot platform to the dizzy height of 533 feet from which three or four journalists and half a dozen other adventurous climbers witnessed the setting of the capstone and subsequently ascended to the pinnacle. Meanwhile, the Washington Monument Society represented by Dr. Joseph M. Toner, Hon. Horatio King, Gen. Wm. McKee, Dr. Daniel B. Clark and T. L. Harvey, Secretary, held a meeting on the elevator platform, at the height of 500 feet, and when the artillery firing announced the setting of the capstone, adopted a resolution offered by Gen. Dunn, "congratulating the American people on the completion of this enduring monument of our nation's gratitude to the Father of his Country."

Among those present to-day at the completion of the structure were one of the master mechanics who laid the cornerstone of the monument more than thirty-six years ago, and the old watchman of the monument who has been continuously employed in that capacity during nearly the whole of the intervening period. The flag over the monument floated to day (and will remain for several days until all the timbers are removed) from the flagstaff, the top of which is exactly 600 feet from the ground, thus displaying the American colors at the greatest height of construction ever yet known in the world. The monument itself, with its total height of 550 feet, far overtops every other structure of human hands.

The aluminium apex of the monument is engraved with inscriptions as follows: On one face—"Chief Engineer and Architect Thomas Lincoln, Colonel Corps of Engineers. Assistants—Geo. W. Davis, 14th U S Infantry; Bernard R. Green, Civil Engineer; Master Mechanic P. H. McLaughlin." On another face—"Corner stone laid on the 4ed of the foundation July 4, 1848. First stone at the height of 152 feet laid August 7, 1880. Capstone set December 6, 1884." On the third face—"Joint Commission at the setting of the capstone—Chester A Arthur, W. W. Corcoran, Chairman: W. E. Bell, Edward Clark, John Newton. Act of August 2, 1876." And on the fourth face the words "*Laus Deo.*"

The Navy.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy was made public on Friday. Concerning navy yards the Secretary says that only two naval workshops should be maintained on the Atlantic coast and one on the Pacific. The New London yard should be restored to Connecticut and the League Island yard to Philadelphia. The Boston yard should be sold or reduced in size. Pensacola and Portsmouth yards may be kept for naval stations. Workshops would then be at New York, Norfolk and Mare Island. These need certain improvements in organization. First, all politics should be excluded from their management, in accordance with Section 1546 R S., which says: "Nor shall any workingman be removed or discharged for political opinion." Secondly, responsibility for work must be more definitely fixed. Instead of being shared, as at present, by constructors, chief engineer and equipment officer, all under the commandant of the station, there should be at each working yard a supervising naval constructor appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate from civil life, or from the navy, who should have direct charge of all work under the heads of construction, steam engineering and equipment, and be held to direct and rigid accountability by the single bureau of construction of the department. The Secretary renews the suggestion that suitable and responsible occupation should be furnished officers of the navy by employing them in vessels of the revenue marine and light house establishments, while the survey of the coast, now performed by naval officers under the Coast and Geodetic Survey, should be placed, like other maritime surveys, under the Hydrographic office of the Navy Department. These recommendations, he says, are in pursuance of the well considered principle that officers and seamen of the navy should be employed to perform all work of the national government upon or in direct connection with the ocean.

THE SPANISH TREATY.—The New York *Times* publishes the greater part of the text of the new treaty between the U. S and Spain, affecting commerce with the Spanish and West India colonies. The *Times* says: "It has been made public in Spain, but not being obtainable in this country in advance of ratification by the United States Senate, it has been cabled to the *Times*. The following is the schedule of the principal articles of exchange between the two countries: Articles the product of the provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico to be admitted into the United States on the following conditions free from duty: Horses, coffee, fish, cotton, flax, hides, skins, undressed, analine and mineral dyes, palm oil, sugars not above No. 16, Dutch standard in color, loaves of crystalized syrup of sugar cane, melada, molasses, seeds, woods, cast iron, eggs, honey, wax, sponges, beans, guano, manure, cocoa, esparto, horse-hair, rushes, osiers, straw, coins of gold or silver. Articles the product of the United States which shall be admitted into Cuba free from duty; beer, fresh meats, bacon, fruits, fish, grain and other cereals, with the exception of rice; flour of cereals other than rice, lard, swine, beef, cheese, woods of all kinds, stoves, timber, cattle, &c."

KILLED ON THE RAIL.—A Raleigh dispatch of Saturday says: As the mail train on the Carolina Central Railroad was driving into Polkton yesterday, a man was observed walking leisurely along the track. This is a common practice where only a few trains pass during the day. The engineer thought the man would step off the track as the train approached nearer, but as the distance between man and engine grew less and less, and the man remained on the track, the whistle shrieked and the brakes were applied, but tos late. The man passed under the wheels, and the first sight that met the eyes of those on the train was the headless trunk of the man lying in the ditch. The head was found under the cars, and on placing it in its proper position, the body was identified as that of Mr. S. Pemberton, a well-known citizen of Anson county.

Cotton.

For the week ending (Dec. 5) the total receipts have reached 276,300 bales against 284,692 bales last week, 258,744 bales the previous week, and 269,114 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since Sept. 1, 1884, 2,781,751 bales, against 2 685,768 bales for the same period of 1883, showing an increase since Sept. 1, 1884, of 95,983 bales.

The exports for the week ending Dec. 5 reach a total of 249,100 bales, of which 129,917 were to Great Britain, 33,576 to France, and 85,607 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening are now 905,357 bales.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS.—The collections of Internal Revenue for the first four months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, were $38,375,677; the collections during the same period of the previous fiscal year were $40,999,470; decrease $2,623,794. There was an increase of $390,373 in collections from fermented liquors and a decrease of $2,581,-859 on spirits, $274,912 on tobacco and and $157,396 on miscellaneous items. The aggregate receipts for October last were $1,596,675 less than for the same month of 1883.

A Teutonic friend ran a foot race and lost it, but ran again and won. He said: "I'm first at last if I was pehind pefore."

Mr. J. H. Cleveland, a cousin of the President elect, is room clerk of the Leon House at Tallahassee, Fla., and Alexander H. Stephens, the nephew and heir of his uncle, the little Georgian, is conductor of a sleeping car between Nashville and Atlanta. His legacy was a small one.

Notice to Magistrates.

THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are notified to assemble at the Court House in Fayetteville on Saturday, the 20th of December ensuing, at 11 o'clock. This meeting is called in accordance with the request of the Board of County Commissioners, "to take into consideration the disposal of public property."

The propriety of establishing an Inferior Court will also be raised before the Board of Magistrates.

DUNCAN SHAW, Chairman.

Dec 4, 1884 97 2t

Fan copy 2 times.

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first class Grocery Store.

A. GARRASON.

Feb'y 27, 1884 50tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention

JAMES D. WORRELL.

Jan. 30, 1884.

Millinery! Millinery!!

I am now receiving my fall stock of

MILLINERY

AND

FANCY GOODS,

selected in person in the Northern markets. I have the

Best Selected Stock

I ever had and will be glad to have you call and examine for yourselves.

MISS M. H. SMITH,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.

Oct 30, 1884. 91-3m

Condensed Time Table, No. 10. Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway.

Tuesday, November 25th, 1884.

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS NORTH BOUND.

Leave Bennettsville, S. C.,		9:45 P. M.
" Tatum,	"	10:19 "
" Shoe Heel, N. C.,		12:22 A. M.
" Red Springs,	"	1:05 "
" Fayetteville,	"	3:00 "
" Sandford,	"	5:15 "
" Liberty,	"	7:32 "
Arrive at Greensboro,	"	8:45 "

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS SOUTH BOUND.

Leave Greensboro, N. C.,		9:40 A. M.
" Liberty,	"	11:06 "
" Sanford,	"	1:36 P. M.
" Fayetteville,	"	4:00 "
" Red Springs,	"	5:30 "
" Shoe Heel,	"	6:35 "
" Tatum, S. C.,		8:23 "
Arrive at Bennettsville,	"	8:47 "

Trains South bound will stop at Sanford for dinner.

Trains will not run to Bennettsville, S. C., earlier than December 15th, 1884.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.

Dec 4, 1884 96tf

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

BY virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage deed executed by Josiah S. Bird and wife to H. Lilly, deceased, and recorded in Book R, No. 3, page 5?3, Register of Deeds office for Cumberland County, we will on the

13th DAY OF JANUARY, 1885,

at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale at public auction, the lands described in said mortgage deed, being a tract of land in Cumberland County, on East side of Cape Fear River, containing 50 acres, more or less, and being a part of the tract of land long known as the "Ashe land."

Terms of sale—CASH.

H. W. LILLY,
R. T. GRAY,
Adm'rs of H. Lilly, dec'd.

Dec 1, 1884 96ts

NOTICE OF SALE.

BY virtue of a decree rendered in the Superior Court of Cumberland County in the cause entitled H. W. Lilly and R. T. Gray, Adm'rs of H. Lilly, deceased, vs. Catharine Ferguson, we will on the 13th day of January, 1885, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., expose to sale to the highest bidder, that certain lot of land situated in Fayetteville, N. C., bounded as follows: On the North by Maiden Lane, on the East by the late H. Newell's lot, on the South by Hay Street and on the West by M. A. Baker's lot, being the lot of land conveyed by said C. Ferguson to H. Lilly, deceased, by mortgage deed registered in Book M, No. 3, page 355, Register of Deeds office for Cumberland County.

Terms of sale—*Cash.*

H. W. LILLY,
R. T. GRAY,
Commissioners.

Dec 1, 1884 96ts

Notice of Sale.

BY virtue of a decree rendered in the Superior Court of Cumberland County in a cause entitled H. W. Lilly and R. T. Gray, Adm'rs of H. Lilly, dec'd, *vs.* J. H. Hubbard, we will, on the 13th day of January, 1885, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., expose to sale to the highest bidder, a certain tract of land lying and being in the County of Cumberland, on the East side of Cape Fear River, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at Godwin's lower corner on the river bank, (corner of original survey of 308 acre tract known as the Ashe land), running thence with the old line S. 73½ E. 26 chains to a stone, the old corner; thence S. 15 W. 27 chains to a gum, the old corner again, thence S. 77 E. 23 chains to a stake and pointers—another of the old corners, thence S. 52 W. 21 chains to a gum, thence N. 52 W. 15 chains and 26 links to the middle of the public road, thence with the road about N. 40 E. 10 chains and 64 links to a stake, thence N. 52 W. 46 chains to the River, thence up the meanderings of the River to the beginning, containing 103 acres more or less; being part of the tract known as the Ashe land and the same that was conveyed to H. Lilly, dec'd, by J. H. Hubbard and wife by mortgage deed, regist

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 11, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. L. LOVE—For Sale.
S. W. TILLINGHAST—Water.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—Christmas.
E. T. McKETHAN—Christmas Goods.
A. S. HUSKE & Co—Holiday Goods.
DUNCAN SHAW—Notice to Magistrates.
ALEX. McARTHUR—Administrator's Notice.
R. P. BUXTON, GEO. M. ROSE—Valuable Land for Sale.

ABOUT TOWN.

NOTICE.—"For Sale" and "Wanted," "Lost" and "Found" advertisements inserted for 25 cts. for two lines besides signature; 50 cts. for half a square—for cash only.

SERVICES AT ST. JOSEPH'S.—The hours for service at St. Joseph's Episcopal Church (colored) Rev. H. S. McDuffie, will hereafter be 11 A. M., and 7 P. M., every Sunday.

PERSONAL.—Capt. Thomas Murphy, the popular and accommodating conductor on the Western N. C. Railroad between Salisbury and Warm Springs, is in the city with his family for a few days. Capt. Tom has many friends here as well as elsewhere.

THE WAVE.—The Steamer *Ware*, says the Wilmington *Review*, is now on the marine railway, where the necessary repairs to the injury which caused her to sink a few days since are being made, after which she will resume her regular trips.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A coach on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R. ran off the track last Tuesday, five miles north of Sanford. The passengers were considerably "shaken up" but, strange to say, no one was hurt. The freight train was somewhat delayed in consequence.

JOY FOR THE LIGHT OF FOOT.—We learn that through the instrumentality of Mr. J. R. Williams, Sig Antonio Bellonza, a skillful dancing-master from Washington, D.-C., will soon open a school in this city. He will bring a fine string band with him and make such music and motion as we have not known in many a day.

A RUMOR FROM OVER THE BORDER.—It is rumored that the young people of Bennettsville intend giving a ball to the young people of Fayetteville about the 1st of January. If the report is true a good time may be confidently expected, for the South Carolinians, and especially the Marlboro people, know just how to take care of and entertain visitors.

TOBACCO IN HARNETT.—Mr. Hardy Collins has shown us a sample of "mahogany" tobacco grown on his place near Summerville, Harnett county. He planted only a quarter of an acre, and obtained therefrom 300 lbs., using a compost of concentrated lye, salt, stable manure, and scrapings from under the house and barn. He cured this by an open fire from hickory and sassafras twigs. The color and flavor are good.

CONCERT AT WILLIAMS HALL.—The members of the Hamlin Wizard Oil Troupe, whose open air concerts have been so much enjoyed the past few days by all classes, have tendered to Major Campbell and his command an entertainment on Friday evening at Williams Hall—the proceeds to go towards assisting the Company in making the preparations necessary to attend the Inauguration. We bespeak for the generous members of this troupe a full house in honor of their patriotic purpose.

The programme is elaborate and attractive.

General admission 35 cents. See handbills.

MAJOR CAMPBELL AND THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.—At the meeting of the Independent Company at their armory on Monday evening, Captain Broadfoot proposed a resolution of thanks to Major Campbell for his action in declining the Colonelcy of the 2d Regiment tendered him at Wilmington. It is needless to say, the resolution was passed unanimously.

We learn that at the same meeting a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the Company's visit to Washington, as one of the thirteen companies of the Centennial Legion which is to form President Cleveland's guard of honor at the Inauguration.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The State docket last week was not finished until Friday night. Consequently no civil cases were heard, only a few motions being made on Saturday.

Sentence of death was passed on Joe Howard on Friday morning, and on Tom Gee at night. Both of these men were sentenced to be hanged on January 12th, 1885, between the hours of 7 and 9 in the morning. The Judge departed from the usual custom of fixing executions for Friday, the 12th of January falling on Monday. The Judge's exhortation to these condemned men was very impressive, and a large crowd were assembled, who listened with bated breath to the solemn but feeling tones of the young judge, as he warned the doomed men to prepare for eternity, which for them was so near at hand.

James Green, colored, was sentenced on Friday to the penitentiary for 10 years for burning the mill and gin of Mr. Cyrus Martin.

Thomas Byrne, colored, who stole a horse some weeks since since from the yard in the rear of Messrs. Cole & Gainey's store, and who was captured after an exciting chase by deputy sheriff Byrd, was sentenced to 6 years in the penitentiary.

The capital cases and that of Jas. Green were appealed to the Supreme Court.

THE FAYETTEVILLE BAR.—The Bar of Fayetteville has always been celebrated not only for the talent of its members but for their sense of the fitness of things and how to evince their appreciations of merit and talent, and never has there been an occasion when such an evidence of regard and appreciation of duties performed, and of favors conferred, could have been more properly shown than in the case of the retiring Sheriff, Mr. Hardie, who was presented with a handsome gold headed cane by Col. Chas. W. Broadfoot on Saturday the last day of court with which term Sheriff Hardie closed his official duties. In a few aptly chosen and hearty words, the speaker for himself and the other members of the Bar presented to this zealous and faithful official the handsome token of their regard and esteem.

RUNAWAYS.—Monday morning last, while Mr. Newton Smith was driving down Hay street, his horse began kicking violently, seriously endangering Mr. Smith, as the seat of the "skeleton" buggy in which he was riding could be readily reached by a vicious and long-legged kicker—so Mr. Smith got out, leaving the animal to work his will, which he did by running down Hay and Gillespie sts., and breaking the buggy to pieces against a tree near Mr. D. M. McDonald's new house.

Tuesday morning, while Mr. Jas. Moore, son of A. Moore, Esq., was fitting a new collar on a horse attached to a carriage in front of Mr. Moore's store, the animal became frightened from some cause, and dashed violently off, dragging the young man, who held firmly to the bridle reins, for some distance, and finally breaking loose from the carriage, and getting away from its sturdy young master. Fortunately, Jimmie was unhurt, though his escape from injury was narrow, one of the shafts entering his vest and tearing it from his person. Had he been struck fairly by it, the result might have been fatal.

THE WILMINGTON BRANCH OF THE C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—At a largely attended railroad meeting held in Wilmington on Monday, the report of the committee appointed to secure a survey of the proposed route of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad from Wilmington to Fayetteville, and to procure the necessary funds with which to complete the survey was read by Mr. J. H. Currie. A committee was appointed to secure needed legislation and the aid of convict labor in building the road, and also to present copies of the survey to the authorities of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, for their consideration.

Speeches were made by Mr. Currie, Mr. Van Bokkelen and Mayor Hall. The latter, says the *Review*, addressed the meeting at considerable length and spoke of the vast and vital importance to Wilmington of both the Fayetteville and Onslow connections, and urged persistent, earnest and energetic efforts to accomplish such a desirable result.

THE ENGINEER'S REPORT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 20, 1884.

To the Committee on Survey of Line from Wilmington to Fayetteville:

GENTLEMEN:—Having, in conformity with your instructions, made an experimental survey for the proposed Railroad from Wilmington to Fayetteville, I respectfully submit with map and profile the following

REPORT:

The distance according to the experimental survey is 82¾ miles to the eastern end of Clarendon Bridge, at Fayetteville, and the estimates are made for that distance:

183,658 cubic yards of excavation at 15c per cubic yard	$ 27,548 70
225,250 cubic yards of embankment at 15c per cubic yard	33,787 50
418,440 feet trestle timber at $16 00 per 1,000 feet B M	7,175 04
One bridge 125 feet long at $30 per ft	3,750 00
Bridge masonry	1,040 00
About 70 miles clearing and grubbing at $80 00 per mile	5,600 00
6761 8 tons steel rail at $32 00 per ton	216,377 60
408,000 pounds fish plates at $1 90 per 100 lbs	7,752 00
87,384 pounds bolts and nuts at $3 50 per 100 lbs	3,058 44
413,750 lbs. spikes at 2½c per lb	9,825 56
174,851 cross ties at 20c each	34,970 20
Laying 82¾ miles track at $200	16,550 00
Total cost of 82¾ miles	$367,436 04

I feel satisfied that a saving of at least three miles could be made in location, which would reduce the cost by $12,885, and the line would also be considerably cheapened. The distance in an air-line is 74.9 miles. I found the people along the entire route, many of whom I have to thank for courtesies extended to myself and party, very anxious for the road, and therefore think there would be very little difficulty in the matter of the right of way. The country along the line is generally well timbered. It would be superfluous for me to suggest any particular route of several that might be adopted, as that would be a matter for the consideration of the engineer who makes the location. Again thanking Col. R. R. Bridgers for the use of his tents and camp equipage, I am, gentlemen,

Yours, very respectfully,
ROD. MACRAE.

Sundry Observations.

The pavement around the market has been thoroughly repaired.

There was a rise of about twelve feet in the river on Sunday; an additional rise of some five feet or more gives us good boating water.

The Rev. Mr. Kennedy, a blind preacher, officiated in the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning.

While a gentleman of this town was listening with open mouth and ears to the death sentence of Joe Howard last Friday, some one less abstracted, slipped his hat out of his hand and made good his escape with it.

While making clean and neat the outside of the court house a little paint would have improved the interior.

Seventy-five 'possums were sold in this market last week.

There are said to be at least one thousand cats in this town, the proportion being one cat to every five persons.

The boys need not think that because Sheriff Hardie has been presented with a cane, he will walk with laggard steps in the hunting field; his step is as firm as ever, and alas! his aim is so true that, to the query: "Are there any birds about here?" the reply is often made: "There was, but Sheriff Hardie killed them all."

The latest "wrinkle" in the shape of traveling advertisements seems to be the "Wizard Oil" Troupe. Whether their medicines possess the claimed curative qualities or not, the troupe at least possess great musical talent, and their out-door performances are certainly very entertaining, one moment the music being of the most pathetic character, and then branching off to the most ridiculous of comic songs. Charging no fee, they never lack an admiring crowd. Some 500 or more persons gathered around the Fayetteville Hotel on Monday and Tuesday nights to enjoy the entertainment. They give their performance and sell their medicine from a large open top-wagon drawn by beautiful horses, and there is nothing in any of their songs to offend the most fastidious. A large crowd will probably attend their entertainment to morrow night at Williams Hall, given as it is under the auspices and for the benefit of the Independent Company.

If the raising of turkeys was not so uncertain on account of mortality and rogues, it would be a profitable business. Prices are very high for fine birds.

Sheriff McQueen has his office in the old office of Sheriff Hardie near the Overbaugh House.

Field peas sold in the spring at about $2 per bushel; now they are worth about 75 cts.—big crop raised.

Sheriff McQueen has appointed Mr. W. R. Clark jailor.

The young man who last week brought home the wild turkey that he had killed in the woods should remember that wild turkeys are *always black*.

Why is Cleveland our Centennial President? Don't answer too quick.

Judge MacRae is in the city for the Christmas holidays. He will hold the special term of court for this county in January.

For early cabbages, plant your seed in hot beds after the 25th inst.

In this city of about 5,000 people there is not a single case of dangerous, and only four or five cases of more than ordinary, ailment.

Have your gardens plowed now, so that the predicted snows and freezes of January will kill all insect life.

The late heavy rains have done away with any fear of low water in the river until next summer.

It is said that $5,000 have been refused for the four fine nags that draw the "Wizard Oil" wagon. They are beauties.

An account of the anniversary of the founding of the Hospital came in too late for insertion in this issue.

Rhymes.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

With thundering detonation
Of dynamite in air,
Science had decided
To work a change up there.

From drought so long and grievous,
From dust and anxious fear,
They kindly would relieve us
And bring us showers and cheer.

Popular thought was quite distracted
By such a ponderous scheme,
And dizzy turned to marvel
'Pon a still more wondrous theme.

The Green and Pembroke wedding—
The finest, grandest yet,—
Wilmington's noble handsome son
And Fayetteville's rarest pet

Not tongue, or pen, or mortal brush,
Can paint that scene aright—
Youth and beauty, wealth and taste,
Were out in all their might.

Wit and mirth, good will and love,
And every worthy grace,
Will give this marriage evermore
First and foremost place.

And now no need of science strong,
No meddling, fearsome lore,
For acclamations loud and long,
Have made the clouds to pour.

The Second Regiment of the Guard.

Convention at Wilmington.

MAJ. CAMPBELL PRESIDES.

Capt. Cook Elected Major.

A convention of the 2d Regiment of the State Guard was held in Wilmington on Thursday of last week for the election of field officers. The following companies were represented:

Company A, Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, represented by Maj. Campbell, 5 votes.

Company B, LaFayette Light Infantry, represented by Capt. W. S. Cook, 3 votes.

Company C, Wilmington Light Infantry, represented by Capt. R. H. Beery, First Lieutenant W. C. Jones and Second Lieutenant J. C. Morrison, 3 votes.

Company E, Shoe Heel Rifles, represented by Maj. Campbell, proxy, 3 votes.

Company F, Sampson Light Infantry, represented by Capt. R. H. Beery, proxy, 3 votes.

Company H, Smithville Guards, represented by Capt. R. H. Beery, proxy, 3 votes.

Major Campbell was called to the chair and Lieut. J. C. Morrison was appointed secretary.

Before a ballot was had, Major Campbell, the commandant of the Independent Company, we learn, was unanimously tendered the colonelcy, but stated very naturally that he preferred his position as commander of his famous company. Maj Campbell then nominated 1st Lieut. W. C. Jones, of the Wilmington Light Infantry, for the position of Colonel. The nomination was seconded by Capt. Cook of the LaFayette Light Infantry, and Lieut. Jones was unanimously elected.

For Lieut. Colonel, the names of Maj. McRae and Capt. Faison, of the Sampson Light Infantry, were placed before the convention. The result was the election of Maj. McRae.

The names of Lieut. J. T. Murphy, of the Sampson Light Infantry, and Capt. Cook, of the LaFayette Light Infantry, were placed before the convention for the position of Major. Capt. Cook was elected, and suitably acknowledged the honor conferred.

The field and staff officers of the regiment were appointed a committee to endeavor to secure an appropriation from the State for the expenses of an encampment of the regiment at Smithville the coming summer.

The convention adjourned after adopting the following resolution offered by Capt. Cook:

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention are due and are hereby tendered to the Wilmington Light Infantry for the use of their armory and to the officers for their kind attention while in the city.

We learn from the *Star* that the meeting was entirely harmonious, and that the selections gave unusual satisfaction. At the close a collation was served and everything passed off pleasantly.

The people of Fayetteville are gratified at the handsome compliment paid Maj. Campbell, and at the promotion of Capt. Cook, who will worthily fill the position to which he has been chosen.

MARRIED.

GLOVER—WOOD.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Cumberland county, on the 2d day of October 1884, WM. R. GLOVER to MARY L. WOOD.

HATCHER—COLVIN—Also, at the residence of D. B. Colvin, on the 4th of November 1884, ALLEN HATCHER to MARGARET ANN COLVIN.

BLACK—GILMORE—Also, at the residence of Frank Wicker, on the 27th of November 1884, KENNETH BLACK to BETTIE GILMORE.

ANDERSON—STRICKLAND—Also, at the residence of John Hatcher, on the 3d inst., C. W. ANDERSON to KATE STRICKLAND—all of Carver's Creek Township, Cumberland county, and all by Gray Culbreth, J. P.

LUTHER—McQUEEN—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Neill McQueen, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. F. L. Townsend, Mr. JAMES LUTHER to Miss EFFIE MCQUEEN.

DIED.

CLARK—Departed this life on November 30th, 1884, CHARLES H. CLARK, aged 3 years, 2 months and 14 days, son of Isaac W. and Elizabeth T. Clark.

BROWN—Near Roslin, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1884, of diphtheria, Mr. JOHN BROWN, in the 22d year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, BALTIMORE, MD. Dear Sir:—Your Shriner's Indian Vermifuge is ready sale with us. Our customers say it destroys and expels worms effectually. We have sold all we had. Send us another supply at once and oblige, Carmichael & DeVault, Asheville, N. C.

Who now Unknown will take $150,000?

The little tussle of thousands of all sorts and conditions of people with Fortune, will take place at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, Dec. 16th, 1884, when Gens. G. T. Beauregard of Louisiana and Jubal A. Early of Virginia will gently but firmly scatter $522,500 among the fortunate ticket holders of The Louisiana State Lottery, at the Grand Semi Annual (175th Monthly) Drawing, of which "M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.," is prepared to give any information desired.

Poisoned by a Nurse.

Some eight years ago I was inoculated with poison by a nurse who infected my babe with blood taint. The little child lingered along until it was about two years old, when its little life was yielded up to the fearful poison. For six long years I have suffered untold misery. I was covered with sores and ulcers from head to foot, and in my great extremity I prayed to die. No language can express my feelings of woe during those long six years. I had the best medical treatment. Several physicians successively treated me, but all to no purpose. The Mercury and Potash seemed to add fuel to the awful flame which was devouring me. About three months ago I was advised by friends who had seen wonderful cures made by it, to take Swift's Specific. We got two bottles, and I felt hope again revive in my breast—hope for health and happiness again. But alas! we had spent so much for medical treatment that we were too poor to buy. Oh! the agony of that moment! Health and happiness within your reach, but too poor to grasp it! I applied, however, to those who were able and willing to help me, and I have taken Swift's Specific, and am now sound and well once more. Swift's Specific is the best blood purifier in the world, and is the greatest blessing of the age.

MRS T. W. LEE, Greenville, Ala.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga

If you want quick returns and full prices, on Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Butter, etc., etc., send for our Price Current.

Consignments solicited.

R. L. WILLIAMS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, 169 *William Street*,
New York.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	35@50
Hog Round,	13@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	14@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	16@00	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged	5@7
Sides,	7½@8	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@9	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@00	American,	3@4
Hams,	16@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	11@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	20@28
BUTTER—		Harness,	2@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.65
Java,	20@30	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	10@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	35@40
COTTONTIES	1.25@1.85	Irish, bush	50@75
CHICKENS—	17@20	SALT—	1.00@0.00
EGGS—	15@17½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6@7
N. C. Fam.	$4.00@4.50	Granulated,	7@8
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	70@80	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	60@65	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	50@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@1.00	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Peas,	70@75	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. HANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	9 7-8@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	25½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	70@2.75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 2—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted quiet at 28 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 95 cts. for Strained and $1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.20 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.60 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—@ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

"Bring Some Water, Mary!"

"PLEASE ma'am our pump is out off, because Mr. ——, hasn't paid his water bill."

Ladies, enquire of your husbands before making complaint on January 2d, 1885. Pay up.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Sup't.

Dec 11, 1884. 1t

Sun copy.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Daily Arriving.

Valencia Raisins.

London Layer Raisins in boxes.

" " " " ½ "

" " " " ¼ "

Debesia Raisins—for table use.

Tarragona Almonds.

Texas Pecans.

Grenoble Walnuts,

&c. &c. &c.

HEAVY GROCERIES

AND

Canned Goods.

We Defy any House to Undersell Us.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Dec 11, 1884 97tf

Christmas! Christmas!!

TILLINGHAST'S CROCKERY STORE

is filling up with

NICE THINGS

by every train.

Something for everybody.

Do not fail to call.

Dec 11, 1884 97 2t

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having been, this day, duly qualified by the Superior Court of Cumberland County as administrator of the estate of John J. Gilchrist, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 29th day of November 1885, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ALEX. McARTHUR,
Adm'r of J. J. Gilchrist's Estate.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 29, 1884. 97-4t

Valuable Turpentine and Farming Land for Sale.

2,610 Acres.

IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, Fall Term, 1884, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed for that purpose, will offer at public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1885, at 12 o'clock, those valuable lands known as the "Neill McFadyen Land," containing 2,610 acres in a body, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Rockfish, Juniper and Nicholson's Creeks, in Quewhiffle and 71st Township.

There is a large body of round pine on said tract; also, valuable farming lands. Sale made in tracts to suit purchasers.

The land has been thoroughly surveyed and plotted by D. G. McDuffie, and purchaser will get undisputed title.

For information reference is made to T. S. Lutterloh, E. L. Pemberton and D. G. McDuffie. A plot of the land may be seen with either of the undersigned.

Terms cash.

R. P. BUXTON,
GEO. M. ROSE,
Commissioners.

Dec 9, 1884 97ts

For Sale.

THAT desirable residence on Haymount, owned by the subscriber, and known as the late Utley property.

The lot contains five acres, a good two story dwelling with basement, and thoroughly furnished with gas—all requisite outbuildings, including carriage house and stables—a good orchard, grape vines, and ample garden; a well and an unfailing spring of pure water. With a moderate outlay this place can be made one of the most attractive on Haymount.

The neighborhood is unsurpassed, and altogether the opportunity is a rare one for the purchase of a delightful home. Apply to

T. L. LOVE,
At A. B. Williams & Co's.

Dec 11, 1884 97tf

Land for Sale.

4,000 ACRES OF TIMBERED LAND on Lower Little River, suitable for a cattle ranch.

Also, a good two horse farm on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., 10 miles south of Fayetteville, with 200 acres of uncleared land adjoining same.

Address D. ROSE, Att'y,
Lock Box 85, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec 4, 1884 96tf

The McArn Property for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court, I will, at 12 o'clock, on Thursday, December 18th, 1884, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction, FIVE STORES and LOTS in said town, fronting on Hay Street, and running back to Franklin Street, known as "The McArn Stores."

And, also, Two Lots on the corner of Franklin and Donaldson Streets. One on the southwest corner, and the other on the southeast corner.

Persons wishing to buy Real Estate should attend this sale. The property is valuable and is in the business portion of the town.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, with note and security for the balance to be paid in six months, with eight per cent. interest, and title reserved until all is paid. N. W. RAY, Commissioner.

CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer.

LATEST FALL STYLES
Millinery, Notions and Fancy Goods.

We have an enormous Stock, which our long experience has taught us to purchase from first hands—the leading Manufacturers and Importers in the United States.

These goods were bought for Net Cash, at Rock Bottom prices, and we will sell them for cash, at wholesale or retail, as LOW or LOWER than any house in North Carolina.

OUR STOCK IS TOO VARIED AND EXTENSIVE TO ENUMERATE IN THIS SMALL SPACE.

Suffice it to say, that we have the LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT THAT WE HAVE CARRIED IN THE LAST EIGHTEEN YEARS, which we will sell at popular prices to suit all.

HAVING EXPERIENCED MILLINERS, WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

We have added 5 and 10 cent Counters of useful articles. Call early at No. 17 Hay Street.

M. E. DYE.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!
At E. T. McKethan's, Market Square.

An elegant stock of CHRISTMAS GOODS:—Boys' Wagons, Carts, Tool Chests, Drums; Girls' Dolls and Doll Carriages, Tea and Wash Sets, Toilet Sets, Vases, Cups and Saucers, Baskets, &c.

In good things to eat:—Plain and Mixed Candies, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Raisins, Currants, Citron.

In staple goods:—Gambrill's Flour, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Hominy, Seed Oats and Rye.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 11, 1884. 97tf

ATTENTION!
VISITORS TO THE FAIR!

You are respectfully invited to call and examine our splendid STOCK of GOODS,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Ready-Made Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HARDWARE, TINWARE,

TOBACCOS, SNUFF, CIGARS, &c., &c.

We have our Mammoth Store at

Nos. 41 and 43 Person Street,

Filled with ALL the DIFFERENT KINDS of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

That heart could wish or desire, and at PRICES SO LOW that ANY ONE need not be without. Our line of

Heavy Groceries

Is COMPLETE, and we now offer special inducements to Country Merchants.

In our up stairs we show a great variety of goods that we offer at WHOLESALE at GREAT BARGAINS. Don't make a trade for ANYTHING without FIRST CALLING ON US, as you will save money by so doing.

A new crossing in front of our store for the Ladies.

R. H TOMLINSON & CO.,
41 and 43 PERSON STREET.

Fayetteville, Oct. 2, 1884. 87 3m

McNEILL & CO.

MUSIC STORE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Largest and best appointed Music House in North Carolina. All kinds of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music sold on the most reasonable terms. Can save you from $10 to $18 in the purchase of an Organ, and from $20 to $30 in the purchase of a Piano. Instruments shipped to all parts of the country. Organs of six celebrated makes—Sterling, Clough & Warren, Palace, Lancaster, Burdett and Estey. Pianos—Stieff, Shomacker, Hallet & Cumston and Peek.

Send for Catalogues of Pianos, Organs, Band Instruments, Sheet Music, &c.

Prompt attention paid to correspondents. Address

McNEILL & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

August 14, 1884. 80tf

Headquarters
FOR
CLOTHING.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE BEING PUT UPON ONE'S METAL. IN COMMERCIAL LIFE, IT HELPS BOTH BUYER AND SELLER.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY

HAS AN OLD REPUTATION TO SUSTAIN AS

The Leading Clothier of Fayetteville,

and he is prepared to sustain it and to

SURPASS HIS FORMER EFFORTS.

HIS STOCK OF

GENTLEMEN'S,
YOUTH'S,
BOY'S and
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

is immense! unsurpassed! and complete

His specialty is the

London Cut and Finish.

Ladies are invited to inspect his children's wear, and no obligation to purchase will be incurred thereby.

The money will be refunded for goods which do not prove satisfactory.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept 25, 1884 85tf

Great Bargains
AT
PEMBERTON'S.

OWING to the short crop and low price of cotton I have MARKED DOWN THE PRICE of my entire stock of Goods. Those in want of bargains, and who want full value of their money, are specially invited to call and examine his stock and prices. He is compelled to have money and will give bargains. Everybody who wants the

BEST AND LATEST STYLES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

can save money by giving him a call.

Ladies' Wraps.

A large lot of beautiful

CLOAKS, ULSTERS, RUSSIAN CIRCULARS, NEW MARKETS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED JERSEYS

in all SIZES and COLORS, at prices to suit anyone who wants to buy.

Ladies' & Children's Shoes.

His stock of Ladies' and Children's Shoes is complete—of all the best makes of the country, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

I will say that my stock of

ALL KINDS OF GOODS,

is the best I have ever offered. I am COMPELLED to SELL THEM to RAISE MONEY, and I MEAN ALL THAT I SAY ABOUT GIVING BARGAINS.

Call and see for yourselves. None need go away without being supplied, if good bargains can induce them to buy.

J. A. PEMBERON,
Oct 16, 1884 89-tf

Saw Mill on C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

WE are now ready to fill orders for LUMBER in any quantity, cut from the best of Timber. Orders left with R. M. Nimocks, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., will have prompt attention.

DANIEL McNATT & SON.
June 12, 1884. 71tf

TURNIP SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP

TURNIP SEED.

A full assortment for sale by

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

The Popular Vote for President.

[New York Times.]

All the States have now reported the results of the popular vote for Presidential Electors on the 4th of November last, and the results are tabulated below. Where differences were found to exist in the vote for Electors in any State, the vote for the highest on each ticket is given in all cases where the complete statement of the vote of the State has been received. The results show a total vote of 10,046,073, of which the Cleveland ticket received 4, 913,901, the Blaine ticket 4,847,659, the Butler ticket 133,880, and the St. John ticket 150,633, showing a plurality of 66,242 for Cleveland. The total vote in 1880 was 9,218,251, and Garfield's plurality 9,464. It should be noted, in considering the tabulated statement of this year's vote, that the Blaine Electoral tickets were supported by the Republicans and the People's party in Missouri and West Virginia, and that the Cleveland Electoral tickets were supported by the Democrats and the People's party in Iowa, Michigan and Nebraska. The People's party claims to have cast about 41,300 votes for the fusion ticket in Michigan and about 33,000 votes in Iowa. The vote of California is official from all but two counties; the unofficial reports from these are included in the totals given in the table. South Carolina returns 1,237 "scattering" votes.

	1884.			
STATES.	*Blaine. Rep.*	*Cle'and, Dem.*	*Butler, People's.*	*St. John, Proh.*
Ala.,	59,444	92,973	762	610
Ark.,	50,895	72,927	1,847	....
California,	102,397	80,264	2,017	2,920
Colorado,	36,277	27,627	1,957	759
Conn.,	65,898	67,182	1,685	2,494
Dela.,	12,778	17,054	6	55
Florida,	28,031	31,769	....	74
Georgia,	47,603	94,567	125	184
Illinois,	340,497	312,314	10,910	12,074
Indiana,	238,480	244,992	8,293	3,018
Iowa,	197,082	177,286	....	1,472
Kansas,	154,406	90,132	16,346	4,495
Kentucky,	118,674	152,757	1,655	3,106
Louisiana,	46,347	62,546	120	338
Maine,	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160
Maryland,	85,699	96,932	531	2,794
Mass.,	146,724	122,481	24,433	10,056
Michigan,	192,669	189,361	763	18,403
Minn.,	111,685	70,065	3,583	4,684
Miss.,	42,774	78,547	....	....
Missouri,	202,029	235,988	....	2,153
Nebraska,	76,877	54,354	....	2,858
Nevada,	7,193	5,577	....	....
N. H.,	43,249	39,192	552	1,575
N. Jersey,	123,435	127,798	3,496	6,159
N. York,	562,005	563,154	17,064	25,003
N. C.,	125,068	142,905	....	448
Ohio,	400,082	368,280	5,179	11,069
Oregon,	26,822	24,593	723	488
Penn.,	474,268	393,747	16,992	15,306
R. I.,	19,030	12,394	422	928
S. C.,	21,733	69,890	....	....
Tenn.,	124,078	133,258	957	1,131
Texas,	88,353	223,208	3,321	3,511
Vermont,	38,411	17,342	785	1,612
Va.,	139,356	145,497	....	143
W. Va.,	63,913	67,331	805	927
Wis.,	161,157	146,477	4,598	7,656
Total,	4,847,659	4,913,901	133,880	150,633
Plurality,		66,242		

General Grant's War History.

"You can scarcely credit the pains my father has gone to," said Col. Grant," to make sure of points on which he has relied on his memory, but which he would not commit himself to until satisfied by comparing notes with others that he was beyond a doubt correct. We have corresponded with soldiers and officers all over the world. The correspondence relative to the battle of Shiloh alone would be something extraordinary for an outsider to see. In several cases my father has sent men to the old battlefields to measure distances. In fact, every assertion contained in these papers can be proved." In reply to my question as to the General's method of composing, Col. Grant said: My father never employs a secretary or stenographer. He writes every word himself. Then I usually read aloud to him his manuscript, correcting as he suggests. He himself then copies this manuscript, sometimes adding a great deal. I again go through it, and so careful is he, and so anxious to make this contribution to the war history of our country worthy of the place which without egotism he aspires to, that no labor on his part is too arduous for its accomplishment. The paper on Shiloh which I carried to the publisher myself yesterday was written and rewritten six times before he was willing to give it to the public. Besides these separate articles my father has commenced a history of the war, which he proposes to have published in book form. He has already written about 1 200 or 1,500 pages of manuscript of this."—*N. Y. Letter in Chicago Tribune.*

A SUDDEN CHANGE OF HEART.—The eagerness of the Republican Senators to the support of Mr. Vest in his resolutions calling for an investigation of the recent leases of land by the Indian Territory shows that they have experienced a change of heart since the election. It is one of the open secrets of Washington that Senator Plumb and at least one other Republican Senator are stockholders in prosperous cattle companies whose animals find very cheap grazing land in the Indian Territory. The leases were made in open violation of the law. The Secretary of the Interior could have put an end to them in a day if he had felt so inclined, but the Western Senators have been influential enough to make him at least wink at the process which would in a few years have captured all the best lands in the Indian Territory for a mere song.

At various times there has been an endeavor made to investigate these leases in the Senate, but the Republican Senators have always thrown cold water upon the scheme or discouraged it. Now that a Democratic Secretary of the Interior is certain to open up the matter after the 4th of next March, they are anxious to forestall his action by putting themselves on record in favor of the investigation. A rigid investigation of the membership of the cattle companies now illegally occupying public lands would uncover a number of Washington officials.—*N. Y. World.*

THE MITCHELL COUNTY MURDERS.—At Lenoir, N. C., last Thursday, Ed Ray, charged with the murder of Bolling Burleuson, in Mitchell county, was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. Anderson, also concerned in the crime, has yet to be tried.

TURNING TO WASHINGTON CITY.—It is given out that Jay Gould has established two of his stock brokers in Washington, one to give dinner parties and the other to open a stock exchange. The Union Pacific is the issue at present.—*Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.*

The Virginia Coupon Cases.

An Important Constitutional Question Before the Supreme Court.

Two cases involving the Virginia State debt were argued in the United States Supreme Court last week. The first was submitted on printed briefs, and involved the question of the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court to grant injunctions against distraint for taxes, after the tender of coupons. The second was argued orally by William L. Royall, of Richmond, and ex-Gov. D. M. Chamberlain, of New York. The latter case evidently excites unusual interest in the court, and a large array of lawyers and other spectators listened to the arguments of ex-Gov. Chamberlain and his associates.

Last spring the Legislature of Virginia passed a law which provided that no lawyer should bring a suit under this act on coupons of the State, unless he paid the State, in addition to his general license tax, a special license tax of $250 for the privilege of bringing such suit. This was the same thing as to assert the power to forbid a lawyer to bring these suits, since, if the State could impose a special license tax of $250, it could impose one of $1,000,000. William L Royall, who is the attorney employed by the creditors of Virginia to assert their claims against the State, conceiving this act to be an unwarrantable impairment of the contract of the State that it would receive the coupons in payment of taxes, brought a suit upon coupons without having paid the special license tax, although he had paid his general income tax as a lawyer. The Grand Jury of the city of Richmond indicted him for doing this and he was arrested. At the beginning of the present term of the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Royall applied to it for a writ of habeas corpus, to discharge him from the prosecutions, upon the ground that the law under which he was being prosecuted was contrary to the Constitution of the United States. After considering the case, the court granted him leave to file his petition, but prior to the issuing of a rule, ordered the question whether it had jurisdiction to take a prisoner out of the custody of a State court before trial and conviction, by habeas corpus, even though he be held under the unconstitutional law, to be argued. The question was to-day argued by the petitioner himself and by ex-Gov. Chamberlain for the petitioner, no counsel appearing for the State. The gist of the argument was that the act of Congress regulating the writ of habeas corpus provides that any court of the United States may discharge a prisoner from any custody if he be held in violation of the Constitution. Counsel argued that there was no question in the case if the law under which Mr. Royall was being prosecuted was unconstitutional, provided Congress had power under the Constitution to clothe the court with the jurisdiction. The discussion, therefore, narrowed itself down to one of the power of Congress over the subject. Counsel held that the constitution provides that the judicial power shall extend to all cases at law or in equity arising under the Constitution, and that the appellate jurisdiction shall embrace all those cases. The court has settled it in several cases that the reviewing by it of the proceedings of an inferior court by habeas corpus is an exercise of appellate power, and not of official power, as the purpose of the writ is to revise what has been done in a lower court, and that this may be done before the judgment as well as after. Therefore, if the case under consideration be one arising under the Constitution, there can be no question of the power of Congress to give this court power to discharge the petitioner.

The case, therefore, amounts to this: When can a case be said to arise under the Constitution? Counsel contended that a case arises under the constitution whenever it is necessary to construe the Constitution in that case in order to give judgment in it; that the general idea that a case could come to this court from a State court only by appeal from the highest court in the State, confused what Congress had actually done with what it was in the power of the Congress to do; and that Congress, prior to the habeas corpus act of 1867, had provided for cases coming to this court only where final judgment had been given in the highest court of the State, but this did not tend to show that Congress was destitute of power to bring them to this court before final judgment was given in them if it thought fit.

The discussion developed very clearly the fact that the case was one of prime importance, presenting the question: Is the Federal Government clothed with power by the Constitution to give effectual protection to those who claim rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States? The opinion was expressed by some members of the bar present that the court would discharge the prisoner, although the precise decision in the case will only be upon a rule to show cause, which, however, virtually decides the only doubtful question. The effect of a decision favorable to the petitioner will be to overthrow all the anti-debt legislation of Virginia for the last two years and to put the coupons in a clear way to payment by being received for taxes.

The Exposition a Financial Success.

From the Secretary's report of the Exposition, it appears that should the remainder of the stock and such accounts as are considered good be paid, there would be a surplus in favor of the stockholders of $877.30. In addition there remains at the disposal of the stockholders the main building, machinery shed, some water tanks, water pipes, shafting, &c. Col. Burgwyn reported the following: "Resolved, That from the surplus, $300 be appropriated to purchase a silver service to be presented to our most worthy and highly esteemed president, in appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him." The following is the exact statement of the stock subscribed and paid up; In Raleigh, $12,075; balance due $1,052.50; Durham, $1,075; balance due $187.50; Salem, $750; paid in full September 16; Winston, $900; paid in full November 29; Greensboro, $225; paid in full November 29; Wilmington, $1,075; paid in full September 13; Norfolk, $1,075; paid in full October 20; Charlotte, $500; balance due $12.50; general, $3,175; balance due $201: total, $2,850; total balance due, $1,453 50.

The Civil Service Law.

Chances of Place-Hunters Under the New Administration.

Renewed interest is now taken in the Civil Service law. A burning question is, How many places are to be given away under the new administration? The Civil Service law was framed and passed for the purpose of operating directly on this question. Its author was a Democratic Senator, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, and it was finally passed in January, 1883. It did not go into practical operation for several months afterwards, but is now quite firmly established. Previous to its passage appointments to places in the Government service were made almost wholly through the personal influence of members of Congress and others of standing in the party that happened to be in power. The prime object of the Civil Service law was to free the Government service from political influences, and make it as nearly as possible non-partisan.

THE COMMISSION AND THE LAW.

The first provision of the Pendleton bill was that the President should appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same party, as Civil Service Commissioners. Those were to constitute what is known as the United States Civil Service Commissioners. President Arthur, before whom the law came for the first step of its fulfillment, appointed as Commissioners Dorman B. Eaton, of New York; J. N. Gregory of Illinois; and Leroy D. Thompson, of Ohio. The latter is a Democrat, the other two, Republicans.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICES.

Under the provisions of the act the Civil Service Commission, with the aid and sanction of the President, drew up twenty-three rules, which, with certain regulations since adopted, now govern appointments to a portion of the positions under the Government to which the Civil Service law was intended to apply. Rule 5 provides that:—

There shall be three branches of the service, classified under the Civil Service Act (not including laborers or workmen, or officers required to be confirmed by the Senate) as follows:

1. Those classified in the departments at Washington shall be designated "The Classified Departmental Service."

2. Those classified under any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or appraiser of customs in any district, shall be designated "The Classified Customs Service."

3. Those classified under any postmaster at any post-office, including that at Washington, shall be designated "The Classified Postal Service."

4. The Classified Customs Service shall embrace the several customs districts where the officials are as many as fifty, as follows: New York City, N. Y.; Boston, Mass; Philadelphia, Pa; San Francisco, Cal; Baltimore, Md.; New Orleans, La; Chicago, Ill; Burlington, Vt.; Portland, Me.; Detroit, Michigan; Port Huron, Michigan.

5. The Classified Postal Service shall embrace the several post offices where the officials are as many as fifty, now the following: Albany, N. Y; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass; Brooklyn, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, O; Cleveland, O.; Detroit, Mich; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo; Louisville, Ky.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Newark, N. J; New Orleans, La; New York City, N. Y; Philadelphia, Pa; Pittsburg, Pa; Providence, R. I; Rochester, N. Y; St. Louis Mo; San Francisco, Cal; Washington, D. C.

NUMBER OF OFFICES TO BE FILLED.

According to the report of the Civil Service Commission, which was made Jan. 16, 1884:

The number of places included in the classified departmental service at Washington, and consequently to be filled from those certified on the basis of the examinations, is, as nearly as we can ascertain, 5,652.

The classification of the customs offices to which the act at first extends was made by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 26th of March, 1883, into five classes, of which those in the lowest receive an annual compensation of $900, and the highest (excluding those confirmed by the Senate) receiving $1,800 or over. The number of places thus classified in the customs service at the eleven ports and twenty-five customs offices to which it extends was 3,573.

A classification of those in the post offices to which the act at first extends was made by the Postmaster-General into four classes, on the 4th day of April, 1883. The highest class embraces those who receive an annual compensation of $1,000 or over, and the lowest those who receive a compensation of $900 or less, but the latter includes no person employed merely as a laborer or workman. The whole number of places embraced within this classification at the twenty-three post offices (being the largest in the Union) was, Jan. 1, 1882, 5,699.

In the three branches of the classified service, therefore, the number of places to be filled on the basis of competitive examinations, is in the aggregate 13,914. The increase, since made, in the classified service carries the number above 14 000.

This corresponds to the statement recently made by Senator Pendleton—that the Civil Service law applies to only about fourteen thousand places under the Government. The whole number of persons employed in the civil service of the United States is about one hundred and ten thousand, of whom a large proportion are laborers or workmen. There are about forty-nine thousand postmasters, and there are about five thousand men in the railway mail service, and 5,000 more in the Internal Revenue service outside of Washington. At present the Civil Service law applies only to offices that have as many as fifty clerks. Whether it shall extend to those that have less depends entirely upon the President, as "ample authority is conferred upon the President by the third clause of the sixth section of the act to require the new system to be extended to other parts of the executive system whenever, in the light of the experience gained, the public advantage is likely to be promoted thereby."

At first the law has not been applied to the diplomatic service, to the United States mints, nor to the railway postal service, but the Commissioners are now preparing to have it extended to all these. If they succeed, the places to be filled according to the regulations of the Civil Service law will be very largely increased. It may be said that this endeavor will depend entirely for its success on the disposition of the new President.

HOW PLACES ARE OBTAINED.

Since the bulk of the offices to which the Civil-Service law now applies are to be filled by candidates who have passed successfully "an open, competitive examination," it will appear at once that these examinations come to be of great importance. Rule 7 of the Commission provides that—

"1. The general examinations for admission to the service shall be limited to the following subjects: First—Orthography, penmanship and copying. Second—Arithmetic, fundamental rules, fractions and percentage. Third—Interest, discount and elements of bookkeeping and of accounts. Fourth—Elements of the English language, letter writing and the proper construction of sentences. Fifth—Elements of the geography, history and government of the United States.

"2. Proficiency in each of these subjects shall be credited in grading the standing of the persons examined in proportion to the value of a knowledge of such subjects in the branch or part of the service which the applicant seeks to enter.

"3. No one shall be entitled to be certified for appointment whose standing upon a just grading in the general examination shall be less than 65 per centum of complete proficiency in the first three subjects mentioned in this rule, and that measure of proficiency shall be deemed adequate."

Other important provisions of the rules are that:

"Every application, in order to entitle the applicant to appear for examination or to be examined, must state, under oath, the facts on the following subjects: 1. Full name, residence and Post Office address. 2 Citizenship. 3. Age. 4. Place of birth. 5. Health and physical capacity for the public service. 6 Right of preference by reason of military or naval service. 7. Previous employment in the public service. 8. Business or employment and residence for the previous five years. 9. Education." Also that;

"1. Every regular application must be supported by proper certificates of good moral character, health, and physical and mental capacity for doing the public work, the certificates to be in such form and number as the regulations of the commission shall provide; but no certificate will be received which is inconsistent with the tenth section of the Civil Service act.

"2. No one shall be entitled to be examined for admission to the classified postal service if under sixteen or over thirty-five years of age, or to the classified customs service or to the classified departmental service if under eighteen or over forty-five years of age; but no one shall be examined for appointment to any place in the classified customs service except that of clerk or messenger who is under twenty-one years of age; but these limitations shall not apply to persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the country who are otherwise duly qualified."

EXAMINING BOARDS.

The examining boards as organized under the Commission are located at New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Detroit, Albany, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Portland, Me., Burlington, Vt., Cleveland, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Louisville, Pittsburg, Rochester, Providence and Newark. In the sea-coast cities there are two boards, one for the Post-Office and one for the Custom-House. At Washington, where nearly all the departmental places are regulated by the Civil-Service law, the Examining Board consists of two persons from the Treasury Department, two from the Post-Office Department, two from the Interior Department and one from each of the other departments.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Two important special provisions of the law are:

"That no person habitually using intoxicating beverages to excess shall be appointed to or retained in any office, appointment or employment to which the provisions of this act are applicable;" "that no person under enlistment in the army or navy of the United States shall be examined under these rules," and "that whenever there are already two or more members of a family in the public service in the grades covered by this act, no other member of such family shall be eligible to appointment to any of said grades," and that

"No recommendation of any person who shall apply for office or place under the provisions of this act, which may be given by any Senator or member of the House of Representatives, except as to the character or residence of the applicant, shall be received or considered by any person concerned in making any examination or appointment under this act."

This is a general view of the Civil-Service law that is expected to be such an interesting factor in the coming Administration.

THE SURPLUS IN THE TREASURY.—November 22, 1884, the Treasury held in gold and bullion $229.178,349. Gold certificates outstanding, $92,829,230, leaving the net amount of gold held $135,349,119. The silver dollars and bullion amounted to $149,012,951. The silver certificates outstanding, $103,779,551, leaving the net silver dollars and bullion at $45,233,400. The amount of fractional silver coin held in addition was $29,184,669 The currency on hand and on deposit in national banks was $52,367,489. Currency certificates outstanding were $22,155,000, leaving the net amount of currency $30,212,489. The actual cash holdings of the Treasury in excess of special deposits and outstanding certificates is $185,000,000.

After allowing for the usual current liabilities, including accrued interest, the Treasury had in cash on Nov. 15, $134,303,000, against the legal tender notes outstanding.

The cash balance in the Sub Treasury in New York on Saturday, Nov. 22, was $126,005,645, and the currency balance $9,885,109. The remainder of the cash is held at Washington and the various sub treasuries and depositories of the United States throughout the country.

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FOR
YOUNG FOLKS.
Attractions for 1884-5.
NO printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be, "Can we afford *not* to take ST. NICHOLAS?"
The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of
MARY MAPES DODGE,
has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To day, its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS.
"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.
"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R. Stockton.
"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.
"Ready for Business"; suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Mason.
"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.
"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)
"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.
"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.
Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.
"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.
"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas G. Leland.
"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M Baker.
"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.
"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.
"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.
"From Bach to Wagner": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Taule.
Special Papers, by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G B Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W O Stoddard, D Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.
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THE CENTURY
In 1885.
A GREAT ENTERPRISE.
PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.
The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides.—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.
A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photographs, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.
FICTION.
In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.
Miscellaneous Features.
Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.
Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells's novel. Price $4 00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.
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All job work in the country promptly attended to.
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"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached in its advertisements."
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50 "	500	25,000
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600 "	100	60,000
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